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THE ART OF Stenographie:

O R,
*Short-Writing, by Spelling
Characterie.*

Invented by Jo. WILLIS, Bachelor
in DIVINITIE. K

The thirteenth Edition.

Whereunto is adjoynd the *Schoole-*
master to the said *Art*, compleatly fitted
for this thirteenth Edition, as it was done
by the afore-said Author, a little
before his death.

Omne bonum Dei donum.

LONDON,
Printed by Richard Cotes, for H. S. and are
to be sold by Richard Lownes, at his shop
without Ludgate. 1644.



TO THE READER.



I *t is now about thirty nine yeers since this Art of Stenographie (being the first book of Spelling Characterie, that ever was set forth) was first published. Since which time, many others taking their fundamentall rules from this Booke, have sought to better the Invention, by changing the figure, power, or places of the literall Characters, and by the various affixing of them one to another: (as indeed the Art by such meanes may be infinitely varied;) Et facile est inventis addere. But it is more than probable, that as this Art of Stenographie was the first that ever gave direction for any forme of spelling Characterie, so it shall continue the last, and weare out all the aberrations thereof, published or taught by any other.*

And therefore it was thought good, after so many severall Editions of this Art, now to set the last hand therunto, with purpose never to alter it hereafter. For which cause, the severall Editions have been diligently perused, and conferred together, for the perfecting of this last, and (without doubt) best Edition; changing that which seemed fit to be changed, omitting that which was to be omitted, and adding that which was to be added. For excuse of the divers alterations which have been made in setting forth this Art, it may be alleaged; that no Art is brought to perfection at the first, but by long observation, practice, and experience,

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To the Reader.

with induction of manifold examples, according to that of
the Poet ;

Per varios casus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrantē viam. ———

And for the better helpe in the study and practise of this
Art, there is published another Booke, called, The
Schoole-master to the Art of Stenography, (fined to
every rule of this 13. Edition) wherein every particular
thing questionable touching this Art, or any point therein, is
so explained, as it is scarce possible for any to meete with a
doubt concerning the practise thereof, which is not therein
fully satisfied. And if any man find ought left out in this
Edition, which was in any of the former, that might serve
any way to instruct a Learner, or to cleare doubts touching
this Art ; let him assure himselfe to find it there.

I. W.

A 2

THE

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Thirdly, the under-sounded Vowels of Diphthongs are neglected, as ;

a	} in these words, and the like,	Heaven, Coate.
e		Few, leud, Europe.
i		Suite, either.
o		People, Phoenix.
u		Soule, saw.
ea		Beauty, Deaw.
ie		Lieu, view.

Consonants to be omitted are these, in these words following, and the like :

- B. Debt, Lambe, subtle, Chamblet
- C. Acquite, ascend, sclander, Saint.
- D. ludge, Bridge, Rundler, adjoyne.
- G. Reigne, strength, length.
- H. Rhetoricke, Ghost, Thomas, Hierome.
- C. Bucke, Roche, acknowledge.
- L. Realme, Salmon, shalt.
- N. Government, Hymnes, contemne.
- P. Exempt, Mushrumpe, Psaltery.
- S. Isle, Baptisme, demesne.
- T. Wretched, mortgage, Castles, rents.
- V. Build, question, plague.
- W. Wrong, bewray, Norwich.
- Dr. Landsclope.
- Gh. Though, night, Burrough.
- Qu. Caricque. Rh. Myrrb. Th. Rythme.

Secondly, when a Consonant is doubled in a word, the one of them is to be omitted ; as in these words, [Abbot, assure, follow, ruffe.] except when they be of different sounds: as in these words, [suggestion, successe.]

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Yea, a whole Syllable is to be omitted, when it being taken away, the letters remaining do sufficiently declare the word; as *Abram*, for *Abraham*; *Canan*, for *Canaan*; *Austin* for *Augustine*, *vement*, for *vehement*; *Gloster*, for *Gloucester*; *reckning*, for *reckoning*; and the like.

Chap. 2. *Of Characters.*

HAVING seen what letters in every word are to be omitted, let us see now how the needfull letters of every word (which are those that are fully sounded therein) are to be expressed. And here we are first to consider the severall characters of every letter.

Place here the Alphabet of Characters.

Here note that the letter *C*, is left out in the Alphabet, because in our English tongue, it hath the sound of two other letters, *K*. and *S*. And therefore when it is sounded as *K*. as in these words, [*call, gold, Locke,*] it is to be expressed by the Character of *K*. When it is sounded as *S*. as in these words, [*Citie, certaine, face.*] by the Character of *S*.




Also the letters (*ph*) comming together in the same syllable, have the sound of *F*, as in these words, [*Physick, triumph, Seraphim*] and are therefore to be expressed by the Character of *F*.

Moreover, the letter *G*. hath two sounds: the one proper to it selfe, such as it hath in these words, and the like, [*God giveth grace*] and then is to be expressed by the Character of *G*. The other is the sound of *j* the consonant, which sound it hath in these words and the like, [*Genealogie, Sage, Judge, Bridge*] and then it is to be expressed by the Character of *j* the consonant.

THE ALPHABET OF CHARACTERS.

^	A	0	Q
∩	B	—	R
7	D		S, c. f.
<	E	C	T
L	F, Ph.	8	W the vowel.
J	G	V	V the Consonant
O	H)	W
α	I the vowel, y.	∞	X, cc, ct, kes.
>	J the consonant,		ckes, ctcs.
Γ	K, c, quick.	8	Y
∩	L	Z	Z, s.
U	M	X	Ch
\	N	+	Cf
C	O	S	St
/	P		

The characters of which alphabet, for the better remembering of them are combined into these 6 figures following

	<u>T, b, l, m.</u>	+	<u>cl, s, r, d,</u> <u>g, f, k.</u>
	<u>I and</u> <u>u the vowel</u> <u>x, and y</u>	X	<u>ch, n, p, J and</u> <u>vse Conso-</u> <u>nants, c. a.</u>
	<u>H, o, w, qu</u>	§	<u>St. z</u>



Also for the better remembrance
of them, you may see by this
table following, that every
character is contained in the
letter signified thereto by

Λ A	/ x
∩ B	o q
⌈ D	— z
< E	l
L F	c c
└ G	x v
o H	v v
∞ I) w
> J	x y
└ K	x y
∩ L	z z
u M	x x
\ N	+ p
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In like manner T. hath two sounds; the one proper to it self, as in these words, [*Time tryeth Truth*] and then it is to be expressed by his proper character: And the other the sound of S, which it hath in these words, [*Nation, motion, Gention*] and then it is to be expressed by the Character of S.

Note also that *cc, et, kes, ckes, and Etes*, being sounded as they are in these words, [*accesse, action, thanks, trickes effects*] are to be expressed by the character of X. whose sound they have.

Again, Y. is two wayes pronounced: First, like the vowel I, as in these words, [*Synode, Syllable, Pysicke,*] and then it is expressed by the Character of I, the vowel. Secondly, it hath the sound of an aspiration, as in these words, [*Teere, Yorke, Youth*] and then it must be expressed by its own Character.

Also *ch.* hath two sounds: the one, such as it hath in these words and the like, [*Church, Charles, choice,*] and then it is to be expressed by its proper character: the other is the sound of K. which it hath in these words: [*Cholor, Chronicles, mechanick,*] and then it is to be expressed by the Character of K: The sound of all the rest is manifested by the Alphabet.

Where it is to be observed, that this Art prescribeth the writing of words not according to their Orthography as they are written, but according to their sound as they are pronounced, observing their pronunciation in the shortest manner: So we write *Surgeon* for *Chirurgion*, *Treacle* for *Triacle*, *Durram* for *Duresne*, *subtle* for *subtile*, *perfitt* for *perfect*, *Shreeve* for *Sheriffe*.

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Chap. 3. Concerning affixes.

THe fashion and sound of the Characters being shown in the former Chapter, we are next to consider their quantity.

The quantity of Characters is measured by two streight lines parallell thwarr understood: such as these are.

A Character is of quantity great or small.

A great Character either occupieth the full distance between the lines, or more; As :

△ □ Γ < α > ∪

A small Character occupieth halfe the distance between the two lines, or less, As ;

△ □ Γ < α > ∪ ∩ ∪

The first letter of a word is to bee expressed by his great Character; & the rest of the letters by the small character placed about the great.

Small Characters placed about a great, are either affixed thereto, whereof they are called Affixes; or disjoyned there-from, and are therefore called Disjuncts.

A small Character is affixed to a great in sixe places; to wit, on either side three: whereof the first five are places of Vowels, and the sixth place presupposeth no Vowel: and they are all thus disposed.

i . 3 .	>	. 4 . o
e . 2 .	>	. 5 . u
a . 1 .	>	. 6 .

Where

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Where note that the small Character of *j* the consonant, being affixed unto the great character of *B*. in the first place, consignifyeth *A*. before it: in the second place, *E*: in the third place, *I*: in the fourth place, *O*: in the fifth place, *V*: in the sixth place it consignifyeth no Vowell at all: as in example.

∩ Badg.	∩ Badg.	∩ Badg.
∩ Badg.	∩ Badg.	∩ Badg.

But the places of Affixes about the flat Character, (which is the Character of the letter *R*) are thus disposed:

i	o	u
3	4	5
>	>	>
2	1	6
c	a	

Chap 4. How all words of one syllable ending in a Consonant, are to be written

BEfore wee proceed to disjuncts, let us consider the use of Affixes, in abbreviating all words of one Syllable ending in a consonant.

A word of one syllable ending in a consonant, be ginneth either with a vowell, or with a consonant.

I. If it begin with a vowell, and end in one single consonant then the small character of the consonant must be affixed to the great character of the vowel, in the sixth place thereof, as:

∧ Arc,	< Eate,	2 Vre.
∧ All,	α Ire.	2 Vp.
< Easc.	G Oake.	∧ Acts.

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II. If there bee more Consonants than one, the smal Character of the second Consonant must bee affixed to the character of the first, and the third to the character of the second, and the fourth (if there be so many) to the character of the third: each character being so affixed to other, as it will fall out in readiest manner to be made, or receive best grace, as:

^ Arme.	^ Artes,	G Oates.
^ Arm'd,	< Elme,	G Oastes.
^ Art,	< Eat'st,	2 Vrne.

III. If a word of one syllable begin and end with a single consonant, the consonant wherein it endeth is to be affixed to the consonant wherewith it beginneth, in the place of the vowel, which vowel also it doth consignifie. As

U Marre,	U Moore,	← Right.
-U Meere,	U Murrc.	O Lucene.
-U Myrre.	\ Sinne,	7 Deepe.

IIII. If there be any more consonants than two in the word they are to be affixed in their order: such as come before the vowel in the sixth place and such as follow the vowel, in the place of the Vowel. As:

S Whippe.	H Burse.	S Stormes.
L Scratch.	* Portch.	G Throwne.
C Knockes.	W Wormes.	b Spurres.

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Chap. 5. Of the peculiar manner of affixing some Characters.

IN the affixing of small Characters to a great, three Rules are to be observed.

The first Rule. If a small character may be so affixed to a great, as the one part thereof being expressed, the other part may fitly be understood in the body of a great Character, let it be so expressed, as :

⌋ Dagge.	† Summe.	/ Page.
Λ Ach	→ Rugg.	○ Let.
⌋ Side	⊃ Lack.	⊥ Gr.

The second Rule Straight lined small Characters, that is to say, the characters of *n, p, r, s*, consisting of one straight line apeece ; and the Characters of *d, f, g, k, j* the consonant, and *v* the consonant, consisting of two straight lines apeece ; as also the character of *z*, (consisting of three straight lines,) are to be affixed to the straight line of a great character, by a light touch of the pen, in the place of the Vowell which they doe signifie, as :

/ Pappe.	∖ None.	⋈ Rogue.
∕ Pcp.	∖ Nunne.	† Suck.
∕ Pppp.	⊥ Face,	∕ Pledg.
∕ Poppe.	⊥ Fedde.	⋈ Raze.
∕ Pup.	⊥ Muffe.	⋈ Roze.

The third Rule. Ten words and syllables admit a peculiar kind of affixing. That is to say :

First

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First, these six : wherein the small character of *r*. crosseth the end of the great character, whereunto it is affixed.

└ Firre. 』 Gyrre. 7 Sirr.

┐ Carre. 1 Sarr. 7 Sorr.

Secondly, these 4, wherein the small character of *r*. is a little removed from it's proper place of affixion.

┐ Dorre. 7 Kyrre.

└ Fatre. 7 Pyrrre.

And these three Rules of affixes well marked, do sufficiently direct how every single small character is to be affixed to a great, in any of the six places thereof. And so much concerning affixes ; and the writing of words of one syllable, ending in a consonant.

Proceed we now to disjuncts, and so to the words of one syllable, ending in a vowel.

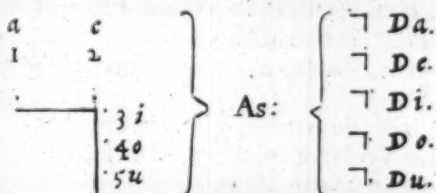
Chap. 6. Concerning Disjuncts.

A Disjunct is a small character disjoyned or severed from the great character, about which it is placed. And it is either a rittle which standeth for a vowel, or the small character of a Consonant disjoyned.

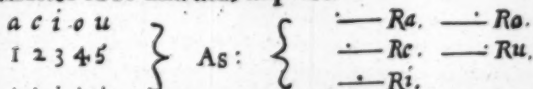
A rittle hath five places about a great character : two above it, and three on the right side thereof, and it signifieth that Vowell in whose place it standeth ; but then the places of the Vowels are thus disposed.

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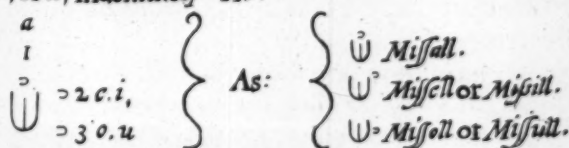
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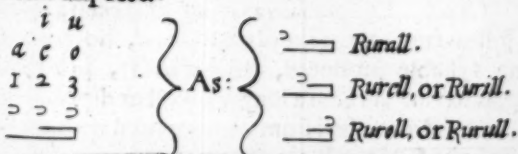
But the places of all five Vowels are above the character of R and thus disposed



The disjunct character of a consonant hath three places about the great; one above it, and two on the right side: Of which the first consignifieth *a* the second consignifieth *e*, or *i*, indefinitely; and the third *o*, or *u*, indefinitely As:



But all three places of disjunct consonants, when they are referred to the character of R, are above it and thus disposed:



And thus much for the places of disjuncts; Proceed we now to the writing of words of one syllable, ending in a Vowel.

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Chap. 7. *How all words of one syllable, ending in a vowel, are to be written.*

Words of one syllable, ending in a Vowel, have three Rules.

I. Words of one syllable, ending in a single Vowel, will have that Vowel expressed by a tittle, in the place where it standeth for that Vowel, as :

U *Ma.* U *Mi.* U *Mu.*
U *Me.* U *Mo.* J *Goe.*

II Words of one syllable ending in a diphthongue, will have that diphthongue expressed by a tittle in the place of that vowel which is most sounded therein.

As : L *Fce.* 7 *Deam.* i *Sea.*
7 *Day.* > *Lieu.* V *Vieu.*

III. If one or more consonants come between the first consonant, and the vowel or diphthongue their characters are to be affixed in the sixth place, in order as they follow. As :

□ *Cric.* C *Though.* 7 *Draw.*
6 *Plea.* C *Through.* F *Know.*

Cap. 8. *Of the production of words of one syllable.*

It followeth in the next place to shew, how words of one syllable produced, (that is to say, pronounced long, as having in them a long Vowel or diphthongue) may be distinguished from words written with the same letters, whose Vowels are short.

Words that are to be distinguished by notes of production, do either end in a Diphthongue, both whose Vowels

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Vowels are fully sounded, or in a Consonant.

I. The Diphthongues, both whose Vowels are fully sounded, in which a word of one syllable may end, are these :

aa.	ay.	aw.
ee.	ey.	ew.
oo.	oy.	ow.

If a word end in a diphthongue consisting of the same Vowell doubled, (as of aa, ee, or oo,) it is to be expressed by two light touches of the pen, standing thus () in the place of the Vowell doubled, as:

⌚ Laa.	⌚ Fee.	Uo Moo.
+ (laa.	⌚ Free.)o Woo.

If a word end in ay, ey, or oy, the diphthongue is to be expressed by the small character of y, affixed to the great character in the place of the first vowel, as :

u May.	⌚ Key.	⌚ Boy.
j Say.	⌚ why.	⌚ coy.

If a word end in aw, ew, or ow, the diphthongue must be expressed by the small character of w, affixed likewise to the great character in the place of the first Vowell, as:

⌚ Tau.	⌚ Hcw.	⌚ Plow.
⌚ Vaw.	⌚ Kcw.	⌚ Cow.

II. Words of one syllable produced, which end in a Consonant, have in them a long Vowell or a diphthongue.

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If they have in them a long vowel or diphthong, one of whose vowels is neglected, they may be distinguished from other words, having a short vowel, by a little made under their great character, as ;

⌞ Madde,	⌞ Fanne.	⌞ Sel.
⌞ Made.	⌞ Fane.	⌞ Scale.

If they have in them a Diphthongue, both whose vowels are equally sounded: then the consonant being affixed in the place of the first vowel: let the latter if it be *a, e, or i*, be expressed under the great Character by a light touch of the pen, standing thus.
 (-) if *i, or y*, by a light touch of the pen, standing thus
 (-) if *u, or w*, by the small character of *w*, as:

⌞ Baal.	⌞ Ayme.	⌞ Barle.
⌞ Meed.	⌞ Fayne.	⌞ Feude.
⌞ Mood.	⌞ Boyle.	⌞ Browne.

Note, that although these rules of production are here inserted, to show how long and short vowels in words of one syllable may be distinguished, yet they may not be practised, saving in words written by themselves alone, or where the like necessity doth urge it.

And so much for the writing and fully distinguishing of all words of one syllable.

Chap. 9. How all words of two syllables are to be written.

Words of two syllables, whose latter vowel being neglected, the rest of the letters are apt in their own nature, to render the full sound of the word, may omit the latter Vowel, and be written as words of one syllable, as:

Vitey

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2 Viter. n Buckler. U Mitre.
 U Mutter. 7 Circle. — Reckon.

In all other words of two syllables. that part there
 of, which commeth before the second vowel, is to be
 written according to the rules of words of one sylla-
 ble: And the rest is to be expressed by a disjunct (little
 or small character, as the nature of the word doth re-
 quire) in, or as neere as you can to the disjunct place
 of the second vowel. And sometimes in words begin-
 ning with a vowel, and admitting an affix in the sixth
 place by another affix in the place of the second vow-
 ell. As by the examples following of the severall sorts
 of words of two syllables may appeare. And first of
 words wherein the vowels are severed. Of which there
 are foure sorts:

I. Words beginning and ending with a vowel As:

ʌ Armie ∞ Io 2 Vri
 < Estu 5 Olla ʌ Annoy

II. Words beginning with a vowel and ending in
 a consonant whose second syllable may be expressed
 either by an affix or disjunct:

as ʌ Abate ʌ 6 Others 6 7 2 Vrchin 2
 ∞ Essex < 5 Olives 5 7 2 Almost, ʌ

Hereby, and by divers other rules in this Art, it ap-
 peareth, that many words may according to this Art be
 written severall wayes, but the best manner of writing
 them, practice may teach better than precept.

B

III. Words

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III. Words beginning with a consonant, and ending with a vowel, as ;

× China. F Dutie. > Iesu.
 L Phoebe. T Sorrow. iſ Bozra.

IIII. Words beginning and ending with a consonant, as :

√ Vicar. √* Norwich. √ Nuttall.
 C^o Tumbrell. > Rippon. > Rapine.

Secondly, words of two syllables, both of whose vowels come together, having also in them one or more consonants, must be expressed according to the direction of these three Rules following.

I. If both vowels come together in the beginning of the word, (of which sort there is none in the English tongue) the consonant or consonants following, must be affixed to the great character of the first vowel, in the place of the second, as :

^ Acr. < Ehud.
 Y Owen. ^ Ahabs.

2. If both vowels come together in the middle of the word, then the first being expressed by a title in its proper place; let the disjunct consonant, spelt with the latter, be written directly after it, and signify the latter vowel indefinitely, as :

C^o Triall. — Ruine C^o Throughout.
 X^o Chewet. L^o Grewell. >^o Jewell.

3. If both vowels come together in the end, (of which sort there is none in the English tongue) then the first vowel

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vowell being regularly expressed by a tittle in its proper place: the latter, if it be *a*, must be expressed by a tittle right over it. If *e*, *i*, or *o*, by a tittle on the right side: higher than it, if it be *e*; equall with it, if *i*; and lower than it, if it be *o*. But if it be *u*, it must be expressed by the small character of *u*, directly after it, as:

↗ *Leah*. ↖ *Dei*. 7' *Diu*.

‡ *Chloe*. † *Deo*. >' *Ichu*.

And so much for all words of two Syllables.

Chap. 10. How all words of three syllables are to be written.

Words of three Syllables, whereof one or two syllables being left out, their sound may be sufficiently expressed by the rest of the letters must be written according to the rules of words of two syllables, as:

^ *Augustine* X^v *November*.
 ↘ *Leicester* 5 *Massacre*.

In all other words of three syllables, that part which cometh before the third vowell, is to be written according to the rules of words of two syllables, and the rest express'd by a disjunct. As by the examples following, of the severall sorts of words of three syllables, may appeare.

1. Words of three syllables, whose vowels are all severed, by one or more consonants comming between, if a vowell be also their last letter, will have that finall vowell, if it be *a*, *e*, or *i*, express'd by a tittle regularly placed about the disjunct character, if *o*, by a tittle placed

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at the foot thereof; if u, by the small character of w, evenly ranged therewith, as :

\swarrow Pallida, \swarrow Pallidi, \swarrow Pallidu.
 \swarrow Pallidæ, \swarrow Pallido, \searrow Iericho.

But all tittles over the small Character of r, are regular, as :

\wedge Amara, \wedge Amari, \wedge Amaru.
 \wedge Amare, \wedge Amaro.

2. Words of three syllables ending in a consonant, having their vowels severed by the interposition of one or more consonants, will have their second disjunct evenly ranged with the first. and the vowel thereof to be consigned indefinitely; as.

\swarrow Saxifrage, \wedge Abricot,
 \wedge Misshappen, \wedge Artichoke,
 \swarrow Scurrilous, \perp Pharisees.

3. Words of three syllables two or all of whose vowels come together, will have their last disjunct regularly expressed; (that is to say, according to the former rules) in such manner as the nature of the word doth require, as:

\searrow Geneva, \vee Violate, \perp Maria.
 \swarrow Isle, \perp Darij \perp Dialogue,
 \swarrow Poetrie, \swarrow Eoo \wedge Briamie.

And so much for all manner of words of 3 syllables.
 Chap.

THE TABLE OF COMBINATIONS

a bd.	as:	h	Ebd.	Γ ^m	Charybdis.
3 bl.	as:	λ	Able	Θ ³	Horrible.
θ ct.	as:	ϑ	Mockt.	ϑ ^θ	Suspect.
δ dl.	as:	δ	Bridle	δ	Saddle.
ε ft.	as:	ϕ	Soft	λ ^c	Aloft.
γ gd.	as:	η	Begd.	η	Bragd.
ο gh.	as:	ι	Sigh.	ω	Rough.
γ gl.	as:	κ	Beagle.	ν	Bugle.
ι gn.	as:	ω	Magnus.	υ	Oppugne.
δ ld.	as:	θ	Hould.	ο	Heroald.
ε lf.	as:	ϕ	Pelfe.	λ	Ernulphus.
υ lv.	as:	ϑ	Sylver.	λ	Resolve.
υ mbl.	as:	ο	Humble.	υ	Resemble.
υ mpl.	as:	ε	Temple.	υ	Example.
υ mt.	as:	υ	Limpt.	λ	Einptic.
γ nd.	as:	η	Wind.	λ	Abandon.
ε ndl.	as:	ϑ	Bundle.	λ	Arundell.
υ ng.	as:	ι	Wing.	υ	Wronging.
ε ngl.	as:	ε	Tangle.	ε	Triangle.
γ ndg.	as:	λ	Fringe	λ	Spunge.
ε nk.	as:	ι	Sinke	κ	Sunk.
ο nct.	as:	ο	Linkt	λ	Abington.

^ ns. as: ^ Fraunce.	^ Ravens.
< nt. as: < Plentie.	Y ^e Present.
e pl. as: e People.	2 ^e Principle.
o sh. as: o Rash.	o Ravish.
o sk. as: o Task.	o Paschall.
o sl. as: o Tassell.	o Epistle.
e tl. as: e Tittle.	e Settle.
o th. as: o with	5 ^o Calleth.

But this last character (o) after
 ST, or wⁱⁿ the beginning of a
 word signifieth h^{on}ly as:
 b sh. as: b Shyre b Shew
 o th. as: o Then o Though
 o wh. as: o Where o Whom:
 note also, that the rules of af-
 fixes given in the first chapter
 are to be observed and kept in
 the affixing of such combinations
 as whose character is capable of
 their use as:

& Inke. q Simple & Chough
 X Chaunge & knockt o^r Rectific.



Chap. 1

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Chap. 11 *How all words of more than three syllables are to be written.*

Words of more than 3. Syllables, which when one or two of their syllables are left out, may fitly be expressed by the rest, are so to be expressed, as:

⌈¹ Crucifera

⌈¹ Solicitor

⌈² Religion.

⌈² Rebellion.

All other words of more than three syllables will have all their disjunct Characters, evenly ranged with the first, and their vowel to be signified indefinitely: saving that Tittles, where it is necessary they should be used, must be expressed in their proper place according to rule as:

⌈¹ Figurative

⌈² Iphigenia

⌈³ Aristoteles

⌈⁴ Lacedemonian

⌈⁵ Heracitus

⌈⁶ Ieroboam.

⌈⁷ Diogenes

⌈⁸ Hallelujah.

And so much for words of more than 3. syllables.

Chap. 12. Of Combinations.

Now for the more speedy and proportionable expressing of many words, we are to observe the use of Combinations, Terminations, and Collaterals. And of these in order.

A Combination is a small Character, into which two or three letters are contracted. They are in number 30. which here follow together in a Table, illustrated by examples.

Here must come in the Table of Combinations.

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Chap. 13. Of usuall terminations.

THere are foure usuall Terminations or endings of words contrasted into small characters: That is to say, *tion*, *casion*, *rie*, and *tie*. Of which the Characters of the two first, may be either affixed or disjoyned: the Characters of the two latter are to be used as disjuncts onely, as:

r <i>Sion</i> , as	J <i>Passion</i> .	† <i>Collation</i> .
a <i>casion</i> , as	Ca <i>Occasion</i> .	= <i>Replication</i> .
r <i>rie</i> , as	W ^r <i>Miserie</i> .	T ^r <i>Treasurie</i> .
' <i>tie</i> , as	Q ['] <i>Quantitie</i> .	Q ['] <i>Qualitie</i> .

Where note that words ending in *tion*, *tian*, *cien*, or the like in sound, are to have those Terminations expressed by the Character of *Sion*, as:

V [~] <i>Vexation</i> .	D [~] <i>Diffamation</i> .
A ^o <i>Approbation</i> .	M ^o <i>Molestation</i> .
P [~] <i>Physician</i> .	A ^ε <i>Astipulation</i> .

Chap. 14. Of Collaterals.

A Word of more syllables than one, is said to be written by collaterals, when it consisteth of two or more parts, syding one another, as the letters of a word do in common writing: the first letters of every Collateral, being the first letter of a syllable, according to the true spelling of the word, and expressed by a great Character. The use of collaterals is twofold,

First, when such letters come together in the middle of

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of a word of more syllables than one, as wherein the small characters will not with cleane and sufficient distinction be affixed together according to rule, let the word be sundred into Collaterals, as :

71 Pilgrime, 77 Lapwing.

74 Pick-purse, 7E Palfrey.

5Y Stockdove, 8L Blasphemie.

6N Thornback, 8N Vexbridge.

Secondly, if wee would fully distinguish all indefinite vowels, in a word of more than two syllables, (which in writing strange names and Latine words is sometimes expedient) let the word bee divided into collaterals as :

C^A Tiarus, 7E Decipobus.

0 7 Heracitus, A^A Aristophanes.

C^A Okashy, S^A Stenographia.

• And thus much for Collaterals; and so for writing all words at large.

Cap. 15. Of the words of sort.

HAVING now handled the generall abbreviation of all words and syllables; Come wee now to the particular abbreviation of some; which although they may be written at large by the former rules; yet some for their frequent use, others, that their Characters might be more fashionable, and have here a peculiar abbreviation assigned to them. If any shall thinke the number of them too many, he may practice as few of them as he pleaseth, and write the rest of the words at large. For

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many of them may be as soon written at large, as by the abbreviations here allotted unto them: neither is there any of them all so unfashionably written, as that it importeth any necessity of having a particular character attributed unto it, in that respect.

These words are divided into ten sorts; which for distinction sake, I call words of sort. Of which the first nine are called defectives, because they are expressed by defective characters. And of these the first seven sorts are signified by their first letter. That is to say, words of the first sort, by a great Stenographicall character. Words of the second sort, by a small Stenographicall character, written close to the nether line. Words of the third sort, by a great Roman letter. Words of the fourth sort, by a small Roman letter. Words of the fifth sort, by a great Secretary letter. Words of the sixth sort, by a small Secretary letter. And words of the seventh sort, by a letter of any other hand, lesse usuall.

Words of the eighth sort, are expressed by two or more of the first letters regularly affixed.

Words of the ninth sort, are expressed by their first and last letters: that is to say, by the small character of the last, affixed to the great character of the first, in the sixth place thereof.

Words of the tenth sort are Symbolicals: so called, because the figure of the character hath some agreement with the signification of the word, which it standeth for, as being a Symbol or note thereof.

And here follow all these ten sorts of words in their order.

Here

DEFECTIVES OF THE FIRST SORT

^ Among	> Nesse	c That
n But	u Make	l Us
r Come	\ Not	v Went
m Dy	(Of	> Which
L for	/ pro	x Yet
J God	- Remem	z Zion
O How	ber	X Christ
> Jesus	! So	+ Close

ADD to these; < hee

DEFECTIVES OF THE SECOND SORT

^ a an	i ful	u man v vert
n bee	j good	\ nesse v word
r con	< it	c or x yf
y de	> zect	c to x except
< end	> lie	l wa

ADD to these;

- and	< can	m v re	> pou
c after	> di	is the	> your
z as	- from	< pre o them	> thou

DEFECTIVES OF THE THIRD SORT

A Also.	G Greate.	O Obeyed.
A Affect.	G Gentle.	P Proverbe.
A Afflict.	H Hebrew.	R Reveale.
B Behold.	I Judge.	S Sever.
C Companie.	I Instruct.	T Triumph.
G Gatechisme.	K King.	W Worshipp.
D Doctor.	L Lord.	X Exceed.
E Ecclesiastes.	M Maiestie.	Y yeild.
F For as muchas	N Number.	Z Zeale.

DEFECTIVES OF THE FOVRTH SORT

a againe.	h holie-ghost.	P Psalme.
b baptisme.	h holie.	q quest.
b because.	h hypocrite.	z zeturne.
d damne.	i inter.	r reverence.
d dome.	k keepe.	r resurrection.
e ever.	l lande.	s such.
f first.	m manifold.	t trans.
ff fellowship.	n never.	u unto wouth.
g goस्पell.	o over.	v vnder.



DEFECTIVES OF THE FIFT SORT

A	Apostle	S	Strutall	Q	Quiet
B	Benifite	L	Liberall	P	Petulant
C	Conscience	J	Jurall	S	Sacrament
E	Echecune	P	Pevite	H	Harnifire
C	Consequent	M	Magistrate	D	Demper
D	Defcon	M	Minister	D	Demptell
D	Diffract	N	Neglect	V	Vulgar
E	Evangelist	O	Opportunite	E	Excell
F	Familiar	O	Original		
G	Generall	P	perpetuall		

DEFECTIVES OF THE SIXT SORT

a	adde	a	quilt	q	quartern
a	adulter	P	Parad	x	xepent
a	adver	i	indited	e	reprobate
a	alwayes	t	tynde	s	scave
b	before	t	like	o	oelise
c	rause	p	little	t	therefore
d	did	m	mentie	n	upon
d	deliver	n	name	v	verse
e	earth	n	necessarie	w	wiked
d	even	o	order	p	experience
f	frind	p	pardon		
f	halfe	p	paral	b	believe

DEFECTIVES OF THE SEVENTH SORT

a	atrocious	m	malicious	o	opprobrious
A	adversely	w	odious	e	esimonious
C	begun	o	ordained	s	stagnant
S	sumptuous	p	peripatetic	y	ysander
d	difficult	o	philosophical	w	prosperous
E	eloquent	p	peripatetic	p	peripatetic
f	fluppiado				

DEFECTIVES OF THE EIGHTH SORT

B	Blessed	E	Efficient	S	Spirit
B	Bread	K	Knowledge	S	Shall
C	Create	N	Nothing	S	Strength
L	Flesh	P	Place	T	Together
D	Drinke	P	Prof	C	Chis
G	Glorie	S	Scarce	W	What
G	Grace	S	Scripture	W	Whither

Add to these

A	Abominable	P	Privileged	C	Consider
E	Exequite	P	Persequite	C	Conteyne
P	Persuade	E	Stand	C	Continue
P	Persequite	E	Straight	C	Conclude
P	predeterminate	E	Trespasse		



DEFECTIVES OF THE NINTH SORT

n Beneath	u Multitude	b Sometime
n Beside	v Nevertheless	b Subject
n Betwene	v Notwithstanding	b Subiectes
o Husband	-> Reconcile	h Substance
2 Learn	-> Reguard	k Suggett
u Maister	-> Respect	G Temptation
y Manifest	l Salvation	q Tabernacle
u Mention	l Sentence	x Chamber
u Merraile	l Similitude	x Charge
		x Church

Add to these

Δ Altogether	y Manities	l Signifie
H Extraordinarie	u Member	o Memorandum
& Integritie	u Liberall	g Condemnation
x Impietie	u Multiplie	& Ubiquitie
& Iniquitie	o Hospitalitie	
↑ Amuchag	g Concupiscence	
↑ As little as		

SYMBOLICALS

○ Sunne.	× Elect.	Q Divill.
☾ Moone.	Δ Congregation.	Q Dragon.
☾ Conscience.	⋈ Wedlock.	S It is.
☉ World.	⋈ Matrimonic.	s Is it?
⊙ Circum.	Idolater.	1 One.
⊖ Count.	Superstition.	a Appoint.
⊖ Cont.	€ Ignorance.	& Himselfe.
⊕ Circumcise.	⋈ Antichrist.	A Alreadie.
♥ Heart.	~ Mont.	E Expreffe.
☿ Arke.	⋈ Serpent.	E Exp.
♄ As well as.	♄ Satan.	I Extreme.



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*Here must come in the Table of Words of sort,
upon Copper.*

And after the Table must follow these words.

Addē to thesē of the tenth sort, the Symbolicall notes of Numbers, already in use, 1, 2, 3, 4 and $\frac{12}{378}$ &c.

Where note, that Numerals of order must be distinguished from simple numbers (commonly called Cardinals) by a tittle at the head of the number, upon the right side thereof, as ;

2 ^o Second.	15 ^o Fifteenth.
3 ^o Third.	22 ^o Two and twentieth.
4 ^o Fourth.	37 ^o Thirty seventh.

Chap. 16. Concerning the words [in, Sunne, ment.]

PROCEED we now to a further use of the words of sort in the abbreviating of other words. And first, I will shew the use of these three words [*in, sunne, ment,*] and then come to the generall use of all the rest.

I. All words beginning with *em*, or *im*, having *b, p,* or *m*, immediately following ; and all beginning with *en*, or *in*, what letters soever follow next, are to have their first syllable (to wit, *em, im, en, or in*) express'd by a tittle in the nether line, as :

<i>Embossed.</i>	⊙ <i>Encounter.</i>
<i>Emboldened.</i>	⊞ ^x <i>Encroach.</i>
<i>Inbrow.</i>	⊕ <i>Incline.</i>

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⌞ Imperfect

∨ Invert

⌞ Immortall

2. All words ending in *son*, *sen* *zon* or the like in sound, are to have those Terminations expressed by the symbolical Character of *Sunne*, affixed or disjoy ned, as the nature of the word requireth, as :

— Reason, ⊔ Garison, ⊔ Cousen,

⊔ Geason, ⊔ Denison, ⊔ Blazon.

Also all words of sort ending in *son* *sun* or the like in sound, which may conveniently receive a tittle in to them will have those terminations understood by that tittle, as :

⊔ Lesson, A Affliction, ⊔ Perswasion.

A Affection, ⊔ Parson, ⊔ Persecution.

The Terminations *son*, *sun*, &c. may also be understood by a tittle made in the small Character capable thereof; such as are the Characters of *b*, *d*, *l*, *m*, *t*, and *x*, as :

⊔ Hobson, ⊔ Redemption.

⊔ Iudson, ⊔ Wayson.

⊔ Wilson, ⊔ Vixson.

3. The symbolical Character of *ment*, may be used also as an Affix, or disjunct, as :

∨ Vehement, < Element,

~ Torment, ~ Regiment.

∨ Nutriment, ∨ Allurement.

Chap.

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Chap 17. Concerning all other words of sort in generall.

NOW concerning all other words of sort, let this generall Rule be practised. If any of them may serve fitly to expresse part of another word, let it so be used.

A word of sort may serve to expresse part of another word five manner of wayes; That is to say:

First, by admitting of Affixes, consignifying no vowel, as:

⌞ Gods, as Against. Ⓢ Sermons.

⋈ Endst, ⋈ Friends, ♡ Hearts.

Secondly, by admitting disjuncts, as.

⌞ Forrest, c Every, ⌞ Learned.

B Beholding. C Concerning, S Serpentine.

Thirdly, by admitting both affixes and disjuncts, as:

⌞ Compare, ⋈ Cancer, a Adjourn.

⌞ Concord, a Adresse, ⊕ Countrey.

Fourthly, by admitting notes of production, as:

⌞ Lease, a Awde, / Plaice

u Maine, n Breed, ε Ecles.

Fifthly, by being used as Collaterals, as:

Ole Howsever, i Interpret ⌞ fore ordaine

⌞ Referre, ⌞ Dislemper ⌞ Crafts master

Lastly, observe that these words following, that are placed together, are to be written by the same defective character, as being of like sound.

Come

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Come ——— Cum	Gentle ——— Gentle
Dis ——— des	Whither ——— whether
For ——— fur	Inter ——— enter
Be ——— by	Minster ——— Minister
Or ——— our	Adde ——— had
Re ——— rie	Cause ——— ease
Word ——— ward	Did ——— dead
Is ——— his	Even ——— heaven
The ——— they	Part ——— pert

And thus farre concerning the words of sort, it remaineth to adde certaine rules for the better speed in practice of this Art.

Chap. 18. Rules for speed in writing.

THE rules to be observed for better speed in writing, are foure :

Rule 1. Although a great Character be the leading letter of a word, yet the affix, as oft as it falls our readiest for the hand, is first to be written, as :

1 Sinne,	2 Lease	3 Smith.
4 Barre.	5 Prince	6 Mill.
7 With	8 Thirst	

Rule 2. If a word or syllable may bee more easily or fashionably expressed by the character of another word or syllable, of very like or neere sound, than by its owne, let it be so expressed, as :

9 There,	10 Ceremony,	11 Very.
12 Yeere,	13 Particular,	14 Meditate.
15 Ordinance,	16 Tragicall,	17 speed,

Rule

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Rule 3. All words and quotations that are abridged in ordinary writing, are likewise to be abridged here, as:

> Jan. for January. < Ep. for Epistle.
 / Chap. for Chapter. ⊢ Deut. for Deuteronomie.

Rule 4. Common worde of one syllable, beginning with a vowel, h or y, following after words cumbred with no disjuncts may be expresse d as their disjuncts. As:

⊗ I am.	☺ From him.	J ^u Iudge ye.
^ At once.	⊥ God hath.	⌒ Of your.
⊞ Lift up.	⊗ Yet have.	⌒ Before you.
⌒ would have him.	⌒ Raise him up.	

Chap 19 Concerning the abbreviation of Sentences.

Also for our better speed in writing, it seemeth necessary to give some direction for the abbreviation of Sentences Concerning which these two Rules following may be observed

First when any part of a Sentence (as, words which come frequently together, common phrases, or usuall clauses) are expressed by a Character, wherewith it hath a fit relation, as:

⌒ As if it were.	⌒ Act of Parliament.
⊗ As if he should say.	□ The Lords Table.
= As long as.	□ The Lords Supper.
⌒ That is to say.	□ The Sacrament of the Lords.
⌒ And so forth.	Supper.
⊗ In the yeere from the Creation of the world.	

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⊗ In the yeere of our Lord or Anno Domini

⊕ In the yeere of the reigne of our Soueraigne Lord King Charles. &c.

Ⓓ And thus much concerning this point: or And so farre shall suffice to have spoken touching this matter

Or any other the like phrase used in concluding a matter before handled

Secondly, common phrases. whereby the severall parts of a continued speech are entred upon (such as are phrases bringing in the occasion coherence. division amplification exemplification application & the like passages of speech) in what words soever they be couched, may be expressed by their denominative word, with a slope dash like the Character of *p* at the foot thereof as.

Ⓐ The occasion of these words is this

Ⓔ The coherence of these words with the former standeth thus.

2^o This Text of Scripture consisteth of two parts

Ⓓ The Doctrine to be hence observed is this

• A notable example for the illustration of this matter we have

Ⓜ A necessary memorandum for all men to beare in mind.

Thirdly, common and ordinary clauses, and sentences, which may wholly be remembered by two or three of their first words, may have those their first words expressed, with the character of &c. after them, to shew them to be abbreviations of this kind, as:

At

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2 6 *Ur* As before we have heard it abundantly proved unto
us

2 C *Ur* after we shall see more at large, when we
come to handle that point, concerning

— O u *Ur* And hereunto belongeth that which was written
by the Prophet, (Psalmist, Apostle, or Evangelist. there
after as the quotation is

1 C 6 0 *Ur* So that this objection, notwithstanding
the truth of that which before I delivered, remaineth still un
shaken namely, that

1 1 5 7 0 *Ur* God so loved the world, that he gave his
only begotten Sonne, that whosoever beleeueth in him, should
not perish, but have everlasting life.

Chap. 20. *How the notes of distinction are to be placed.*

Finally the notes of distinction, where necessity urgeth
their use, are to be set in their usuall place, and made
according to the received manner: Saving that in stead
of a period or full point, a slope dash like the character
of p. must crosse the lowest of the two parallell lines be-
tween which we write, at the foot of the last letter of
the sentence. And the distance between it and the first
character of the next sentence (if it begin a matter) must
be about the space of a double m, (mm.)

*Vive, vale : siquid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti ; si non, his utere mecum.*

FINIS.



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